

From the Religious Intelligencer.
A NARRATIVE OF A REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN JEFFERSON, N. Y.

Communicated by Rev. Wm. Salisbury.

The church in this place was organized about 13 years since. About a year after it was installed, its pastor, from that time to the present, revival, general stupidity and conformity to the world prevailed. None felt any anxiety concerning the state of things. The professors of religion were slumbering with the world. The church has always been small, and the additions which have been made by profession or letter, have done no more than to fill up the places of those who were removed by death or otherwise; so that on the whole the church had no increase in numbers. About 6 or 7 years since, during a season of some religious excitement in a neighbouring town, several of the people here were somewhat impressed, but not an instance of conviction and conversion took place, except in a neighbourhood, about 5 miles from the centre of the society, where two families resided, the heads of which were members of the church. Four persons in that place became hopefully the subjects of divine grace. During this period, the body of the church remained exceedingly dead. About a year and a half before the late revival, one or two individuals in the church appeared to be revived, and manifested a degree of engagedness in religion. Meetings for conversation were held, more particularly with a view of ascertaining the feelings of the church in respect to a revival; but it appeared that the spirit of revival dwelt only with the before-mentioned individuals. A few non-professors had their attention excited, convictions were produced in them, & five or six experienced hopeful conversion. The youth met together in divers places once or twice in the week, for vain amusement & recreation, that their minds might by this means be diverted from their spiritual concerns. This device of the adversary succeeded, and the fair appearances were blasted. It plainly appeared that God was waiting to be gracious; he clearly showed us that on his part he was willing to display his mercy and grace. Professors in general continued to be unfeeling, as they had always been, and conceived that there was no particular duty devolving on them in connection with revivals. All were settled down in a state of carnal security, and criminal conformity to the world. The youth in a particular manner, were exceedingly addicted to vanity, and had banished all thoughts of death, judgment and eternity from their minds. It seemed in truth, that God would soon come out in judgment against us, and remove the candlestick from its place.

In the autumn of 1821, it was proposed to the church that a prayer meeting be held on Saturday evenings for the purpose of praying for a revival of religion. A few attended the meetings. Afterwards a prayer meeting was appointed to be held on Tuesday evenings. A few of the members of the church attended both the meetings, and occasionally some impenitent sinners. This state of things continued until the first of January last. It was previously understood that the young people designed to have a ball on the evening of the new year. It was therefore proposed, that the meeting for prayer that evening should be continued as long as the ball continued, and the proposal was approved. Several of the church convened, and continued their prayers with one accord, during the greater part of the night. The specified objects of their prayers were a revival of religion, with a particular reference to the youth engaged in the ball room. From this period things began to wear a more favorable aspect. About this time it was publicly mentioned, that so many of the church as were anxious for a revival of religion, and had experienced, as they trusted, something of a revival spirit, would meet on the following week. At the time appointed, several met, who believed themselves anxious for a revival. Our stated meetings became more fully attended, especially on Tuesday evenings, and a degree of attention on the means of grace was excited. In addition to these church appointed days for fasting and prayer. Although a religious attention had been excited, it was not known whether any individual was under conviction; and such was the state of things that it appeared uncertain whether we should be left to return to our former state, or whether the spirit of the Lord would descend in its convicting and converting influences. It was stated to the church, that we had great reason to be encouraged. We had been praying, that God would excite a religious attention among the people, and he had excited such attention, but that we had not yet specifically prayed for the conviction and conversion of sinners. It was therefore recommended, that we make their conviction and conversion the specific object of our supplications. Shortly, the work commenced in the centre of the Society. The spirit of the Lord came like a rushing mighty wind, bearing down, as it were, the ancient forest trees. The subjects of the work were males, who were heads of families, living in or near the centre, between 30 and 50 years of age, and reputed the most obdurate and hardened among us. The first who experienced converting grace, and took his stand on the Lord's side, was a man of intemperate habits, and about fifty years of age. So powerful was the work on this class, that 16 or 18 had experienced hopeful conversion, while only 4 or 5 of other classes were rejoicing in hope. So powerfully did the Spirit operate in the centre of the society, that for the space of a fortnight, all business was suspended, excepting such as was absolutely necessary; and if there had been a corpse in every family, the solemnity could not have been greater than on this occasion. It may here be noted, that so powerful was the work of the Spirit in this part of the town, that in twelve families, the whole number residing in the centre, in which, previous to the revival, there was not a single altar erected on which the morning and evening sacrifices were offered, now there are eight. It appeared for a season, that the Spirit of the Lord would pass by the youth, and bring into the kingdom scarcely any but the middle aged, and heads of families. After this the female youth were brought under conviction, so that considerable numbers of them were at one time under serious impressions; and now it seemed as if God would pass by the male youth. After this, the revival took hold of all classes.

The subjects of this work were generally first alarmed in view of their future doom, and experienced an awakened sense of the awful justice of God; then they were they led to see their heart, as enemy against the character and government of God. When they experienced a change of heart, they felt a satisfaction in the character of God, as just and holy, and desired to rely on Christ entirely for their salvation. Their hearts now approved of the justice of God in the condemnation of the sinner. The new converts, after they had experienced relief from what they called their burden, had trials in their minds concerning the soundness of their hopes, & were afraid lest they should be found at last building on the sand. And there are some instances in which the first hopes were given up as unsound, and, after a season of deeper conviction, they experienced what they considered a better hope.

With respect to the character of the work, it may be stated that those persons, who were between 30 and 50 years of age, had in the early part of the revival most pungent convictions of sin, and of their opposition to God, and in most cases such convictions were of short duration. During the height of the revival, the most solemn stillness prevailed in our meetings, except now and then a half stifled sigh would escape from some individual. It appeared as if the judgment was literally sitting upon the convicts, and they were expecting soon to hear the solemn sentence pronounced. None of the converts appeared to be animated with great joys; but, in general, realized their own sin and guilt in the sight of God, and

on this account were led to humble themselves at the foot of the Cross. They were brought to see that they were absolutely dependent on God, & that nothing short of an unconditional surrender into his hands could secure their spiritual welfare; and though they felt themselves entirely dependent on God, yet they conceived that their own wicked hearts were the only reason why they had not before made their peace with Him. The sentiments embraced by the new converts are those which are generally termed Calvinistic.

One or two instances of individual, conversion now in the recollection of the writer, may be related. One is of a youth, who had been inclined to believe in the doctrine of the final restoration of all men. When the Spirit of God took hold of her mind, she had the most dreadful views of the eternal miseries of hell, and apprehended that she was falling into the bottomless gulph. This state of mind continued for a short time, when these awful apprehensions of future wretchedness in a great measure subsided, and she became deeply convicted of the opposition of her heart against the character of God. During the period of her convictions, for an hour or two, she thought herself exceedingly happy, and began to conclude that God had revealed his grace in her. But it soon turned in her mind: Is this conversion? Must not this be a delusion of Satan? and soon this imaginary happiness vanished, and she found herself as great an enemy to God as before. In a few days she was hopefully brought to lay her soul at the foot of the cross. Another instance is of a person whose mind became deeply impressed with a view of her lost and ruined state, of the perfect justice of God, and of the entire sinfulness of her heart. Immediately before she was led to surrender herself to God, (which was in four or five weeks from her first impressions) her sense of her wicked heart rose so high, that she could scarcely support herself; and when relief was extended, as she hoped, herself was drawn out to love the justice & holiness of God, & felt herself happy in her views of such a God, without as yet concluding that she was interested in his mercy.

A remarkable display of divine grace, which occurred during the season of refreshing among us, deserves to be noticed. This was in a neighbourhood where a religious excitement did not commence as soon as in others. As one or two were known to be under some exercises of mind, a religious meeting was appointed in that neighbourhood. At the first meeting a considerable number attended, and the Spirit of God was evidently present, for numbers appeared to be seriously impressed. From this time the work increased, and a few individuals experienced hopeful conversion. Meetings continued to be held in different places in that neighbourhood, but in 4 or 5 weeks a meeting was appointed in the same place where the first was held. Those who had been for that period under conviction attended, but exceedingly weighed down under the burden of sin and guilt. After the usual exercises of the evening, such was the situation of convicted sinners, and such their unwillingness to retire, that it was thought advisable to continue the meeting. Prayer was offered up in particular for them, and before the close of the meeting, nine, it was hoped, had passed from death to life. Whether these experienced a real conversion, the judgment will no doubt disclose; but so far as the writer has had the opportunity to know the state of their minds, he thinks there is reason to believe that some, perhaps all of them, have experienced religion.

The number of hopeful converts is not far from 120. Ninety-two have united with the church, 80 by a public profession, and 12 by letter. About 20 indulge hopes, who have not yet come forward to unite with the church; and about 20 who reside in a neighborhood, where there is a small branch of a Baptist church, have united with that denomination. About 26 altars are now erected, on which the morning and evening sacrifice is offered.

The writer would in the close of his narrative, suggest a few things.

1. It has been commonly said by enemies to revivals, that they generally respect the female part of society and persons of weak intellect, supposing that this militates against the genuineness of revivals of religion. But this objection was wholly done away by the peculiar manner in which the Spirit of the Lord commenced his operations. Here we have seen men of strong minds, of vigorous constitutions, of considerable information, 40 or 50 years of age, several of whom had been magistrates within the state, enquiring what they must do to be saved, and coming over on the side of Christ, while females and youth seemed to be almost wholly unmoved. All opposition to the work of the Spirit was thus hushed, before the attention of females and youth was called up.

2. It has very clearly appeared, that God has poured out his Spirit in answer to the faithful supplications of his servants. The prayer meeting on the evening of the first of January, appears to have been owned of God, and to have been an important step in the revival. Our seasons of fasting, the weekly meetings of a few pious females, as well as our meetings for prayer, appeared to be owned of God. There are instances in which individuals have continued with one accord in prayer during the night. What we called our secondary prayer meetings appeared to be peculiarly owned. These were meetings which were held after the close of the first, in which we designed to have our prayers as appropriate to the object as they could be, and in which sinners under serious impressions were urged to an immediate submission to God.

3. We have learnt the fact that nothing prevents or keeps back revivals of religion but the unfaithfulness and inattention of Christian churches. God on his part is ready, but Christians are not ready. God is waiting to be gracious, but they are saying, the time is not come for the Lord's house to be builded. May Zion in every part of our land and world rise and put on strength and come to the help of the Lord. When such a harvest is to be gathered in, let no Christian be indifferent in the discharge of his duty.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Appendix to the last Report.

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Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates in Connection, during the last twenty years.

In 1802, Unsettled Ministers 10; Licentiates 27.

In 1803, Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates 53.

In 1807, Unsettled Ministers 15; Licentiates 34.

In 1809, Unsettled Ministers 16; Licentiates 36.

In 1811, Unsettled Ministers 21; Licentiates 33.

In 1813, Unsettled Ministers 23; Licentiates 21.

In 1820, Unsettled Ministers 23; Licentiates 25.

In 1821, Unsettled Ministers 22; Licentiates 23.

Ought not this statement to correct an impression which is sometimes found, that the number of unemployed preachers has much increased lately? Ought it not, also, to be remembered, that some of the officers of the Colleges, some of the teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, some of the most useful men in the world, are found among unsettled ministers and licentiates? And ought

it not to be allowed? does not candour require it, that a little time is necessary, between Licensure and Ordination, and between being dismissed and settled again, in which the best men must be Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates; and would it be any thing strange or wrong, if some good men should be found among these classes on account of old age or sickness?

Ministers made Life Members by Females.

Out of 77 persons constituted life members of the Society, during the last year, 51 were constituted life members by females; thus \$2,040 were paid into the Treasury. Out of 274, the whole number of life members of the American Education Society, 184 were constituted life members by females; and thus \$7,390 have been obtained.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance of Current Fund from last year	\$4469 89
" " Permanent Fund	798 50
Amount received on Interest account	1274 67
" " Donations	9712 91
" " Annual Subscriptions	1713 00
" " Life do.	3240 00

Amount paid sundry Beneficiaries \$21,208 97

Paid for Agencies in behalf of the

Board, assistance rendered to the

Clerk, printing Directors' Reports,

printing and purchasing Tracts, circular letters, schedules & blank notes, 1424 23

Amount transferred to Permanent Fund in conformity to a vote of the Board of Directors 5001 50

Balance of Permanent Fund which remained on hand on old account, since invested, 798 50

Balance of Current Fund to new account, 5416 74

\$21,208 97

PERMANENT FUND.

Thirty five shares in U. S. Bank Stock \$3500 00

Seven percent Stock of the U. States 4080 00

Brick dwelling in Baylston Court 6000 00

Notes of individuals on interest 8300 00

Oct. 1, 1822. A. P. CLEVELAND, Treas.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1822.

NOTICE OF THE PAST YEAR.

If the year closing has not been distinguished by any extraordinary revolution in the religious world, it has been marked by a steady advance of that great enterprise of Benevolence, which is destined in the Providence of God to establish the universal reign of righteousness & peace. In all the various departments of labor connected with this great design, the smiles of Heaven have been enjoyed; men qualified for duty have been raised up; the Treasury of the Lord has been replenished, and no effectual resistance from any quarter has been made to the progressive increase of Christian exertion. The translation of the Scriptures into the various languages of the world, and their distribution among the poor and unenlightened portions of our race, have been prosecuted with no diminution of zeal, and attended with animating success. On our own continent, the American Bible Society, with its 300 Auxiliaries, is diffusing the light of Divine truth in every direction, and creating a more intense interest in the public mind in the most important of all subjects. Already is its salutary influence felt nearly from one end of the continent to the other. In Europe too, we find not only the parent of all Bible Societies "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race," and at once able and disposed to give encouragement to kindred institutions in every part of the globe, but we discover the same spirit that originated the British and Foreign Bible Society glowing in the heart of kingdoms where savage barbarity or cruel infidelity had too long reigned triumphant, and where Truth seemed barred out by invincible prejudices and errors. Half civilized Russia and infidel France are now enumerating within their respective limits, thousands of believers who cordially unite in extending the circulation of that blessed Book that forms the only solid foundation of individual happiness, and national prosperity. And other kingdoms have followed in the same path of usefulness, and are reaping the reward of their benevolent labors in the gratitude of thousands, who otherwise had been left in partial or total ignorance of the "Light from Heaven." There are now more than 2000 Bible Societies in the world, irradiating a larger or smaller space around them, and gradually diffusing those principles on which the thousand years reign of Christ on earth will be established. And scarcely twenty years ago, the first Bible Society was formed!

Missionary exertions have become still more vigorous and successful than in any former year. New laborers have been sent into the field to gather the ripened harvest; and those who had been previously sent, have prosecuted their enterprise with diligence and effect. The Christian world is evidently approximating toward that point of resolution and self-denial, at which they will be prepared to hear it proclaimed—"the kingdoms of the world are become the kingdoms of Christ." In our own country, Foreign Missionary Societies have multiplied, & their resources have increased far beyond what was contemplated by those who twelve years ago, with much fear and trembling first proposed the plan of attempting the conversion of the heathen. We have now not only an "American Board of Commissioners," but an "United Foreign Missionary Society;" a "Baptist Board;" a "Methodist Society;" a "Western Missionary Society;" and several smaller Societies, having the same object in view;—these act independently, yet harmoniously.

It is not till recently that the enemies of Christ's kingdom have attempted to concentrate their force and bring it to bear against the cause of Missions. Whether they have heretofore thought that a prudent regard to their own reputation required them to refrain from "meddling with things too high for them;" or whether in the spirit of Sambalath, they have said among themselves, "What do these feeble" friends of Missions; "even that which they build, if a fox go up he shall even break down their stone wall," we do not attempt to determine; but it is certain that their prudence is yielding to their enmity, and their scoffing spirit vents itself in railings and "evil surmises," that will eventually cover them with confusion. The fact that open and virulent opposition exists to all the measures employed for the diffusion of evangelical truth, will serve to convince every pious mind of the purity and propriety of those measures, and confirm many, who have hitherto doubted whether duty called for exertion, in the conviction that the cause of Missions is the cause of God. If life

is to be of this world, the world would love its own; but because they are not of the world, therefore the world hateth them." There cannot be a single doubt that all those vehicles of slander and falsehood which are put in motion by the daring spirit of infidelity, will be made subservient to extending the knowledge of Christ; for surely the wrath of man shall praise God and he will restrain the remainder.

The Lord will have in derision all them that hate him; their counsils will be carried headlong, and they themselves will become like the grass upon the house-top, which withereth before it groweth up. No man can be the friend of God and yet be willing that the world should continue to lie in wickedness. No man, who makes the Word of God his rule of judgment, can doubt that much the largest portion of the world, does actually lie in wickedness; therefore no man who sets himself to oppose the measures which God himself has appointed for the conversion of the world, can be the friend of God. And when Christians perceive that the enemies of God are collecting their strength, to make the most effectual resistance in their power to the spread of Christianity, will they not pray the more earnestly—unite the more perfectly—and contribute the more freely and abundantly of such things as they have, to carry into effect the great commission of the Saviour, "preach the Gospel to every creature?"

In Europe, the Missionary cause is receiving daily accessions of strength. The contributions of the last year to the several Missionary Societies, exceeded those of any former year, by several thousand dollars each. And who will not rejoice in the fact, that in Great-Britain alone, amid all the pressure under which her population labors, more than \$1,400,000 have been raised in a single year for various objects of religious charity! The fact certainly indicates a pleasing revolution of public sentiment within a few years, with regard to the duty of attempting to bring the world into subjection to Christ; it also shows what may be done by the poor and oppressed, (for these contributions are chiefly received from the poor, who are groaning under an immense weight of taxation) when they are cordially interested in the cause; and it discovers not less clearly, the value of a well digested system of means for putting it in the power of every individual, rich and poor, old and young, to contribute according to his ability.

Tract Societies, though occupying a humbler sphere, & urging themselves less into public notice, form an important part of the scaffolding, by which the building of Christ's spiritual temple is carried forward. Their importance is too little realized by the mass of the religious community, because it is not generally known how many thousand infidel publications are scattered over the remote parts of the country every week; publications that can be effectually met by no other means than the dispersion of Tracts of holy character and purifying tendency.

Societies of this description have multiplied indeed with rapidity in our own and in foreign countries. They are formed too on such principles, that every contributor receives more in value, than the amount his subscription would procure for him in any other way, and at the same time he enlarges that general stock from which the poor and ignorant in different parts of the world are supplied with instruction. No species of charity brings a more immediate and substantial return to Donors, than this. The New-England Tract Society is extending its blessings thro' North America, and wants nothing but the means, to assist effectively our Missionary operations in the eastern world. Those means will doubtless be secured, for measures adapted to that end are in actual and active operation. The Tract Society of New-York, and some others are doing nobly; and from the combined exertions of the whole, there can be no doubt of the most beneficial results. Many of the kingdoms of Europe, and even Bengal in Asia, cherish such Institutions. The last year has witnessed the formation of a Tract Society in France, and who will venture to say, that the next year may not witness similar societies in Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Education Societies have arisen in such numbers as to settle the question, that the American churches are resolved, relying on the smiles of Heaven, to enjoy and perpetuate a pious & competent ministry. Of these, the American Education Society is the largest, and during the last year has received valuable accessions to its strength in the patronage and munificence of distinguished individuals, as well as in the enlarged contributions of auxiliary societies and of its earliest friends. Experiment has proved, what was at first regarded as problematical, the practicability of uniting the resources and the prayers of various Christian denominations in reference to this grand object. It is true that there are distinct Presbyterian, and Episcopal, and Baptist, and perhaps Methodist Education Societies, formed; and their formation is matter of sincere rejoicing, for they are all contributing to one and the same end;—but the harmonizing principle of the American Education Society, has the happy effect of bringing the various denominations into a more intimate acquaintance and cordial fellowship with each other, and will become an important instrument ultimately, of breaking down unnatural distinctions between Christians, and producing a mutual sympathy in each other's trials and comforts. Hundreds of pious youth are now pursuing their studies preparatory to the Gospel ministry, who would have remained "unknown and unknown," had not the hand of charity offered to them the means of instruction. Between all these, there will exist a bond of union, resulting from the relation they mutually sustain to the church, as first her beneficiaries, then her teachers, in addition to all they are doing for distant nations, more diligently engaged in cultivating personal and family religion—more firmly resolved to give the Lord a till he rain down righteousness upon and around them—more anxious to enjoy all the privileges and comforts of a general Revival,—it will be them the happiest of years.

In closing this volume, it is not necessary to press our own views of the defects that have marked our labors, though we are aware of much imperfection. We are sincerely grateful to our numerous patrons, for the candor they have exercised toward us; to our correspondents for the articles of religious intelligence, and communications on various subjects connected with the

to increase the number and the quality

Gospel ministers.

The grand moral revolution of the world since foretold, and now fast approaching its accomplishment, will be hastened by other means more properly termed philanthropic, than religious. We allude chiefly to Peace Societies, and in various kingdoms where the spirit of peace has long been cherished with unhappy industry, and that they enlist in their favor some of the best talents, and not a small portion of the fervent piety of Christendom, demands grateful acknowledgements to God, and to those laborers of humanity, who have advanced boldly in defence in the face of ridicule and contempt, the fact, that there are so many, high in station and influence, who yet dissent from the peace of an American sage, that "there cannot be good war, nor a bad peace;" and even from authoritative injunction of the Holy Spirit, "low peace with all men," is certainly to be plore. It is not to be expected however, that men should at once be agreed on a point of magnitude; especially while the malicious revengeful passions continue to reign in the world while pride and envy are unsubdued by Almight Power. The "Friend of Peace" is circulating a considerable extent, and if we could increase circulation by recommending it as a work of public mind, as well as arouse public indignation against war, we should do it very heartily, the conviction that we were thereby rendering acceptable service to God. The time will come—as surely as the sun continues his course, the advocates of war will blush at their folly, and every man, not lost to himself, will see his abhorrence of the bloody principles that now contended for by many "honorable men."

Notwithstanding the aggravated cruelty the inflexible resolution with which the Trade has been conducted the past year, it is not on the eve of termination. The friends of peace—but it is because his time is short. The of public feeling on the subject is daily becoming more deep and determined. Every civilized nation has taken ostensibly the ground of opposition to it, and thereby the way is prepared to its atrocities universally known, & to fix the he of infancy on the few who may be disposed to persevere in it a little longer. The American Colonization Society, with its 30 or 40 Auxiliaries; the London Abolition Society; and the infant institution in France, of the same character, will labor in vain. There is a spirit pervading the world which never can be overpowered by the tyranny of rulers, nor by the gold of slave-dealers; spirit that will never tire, till the end is accomplished, and involuntary servitude blotted from catalogue of human miseries.

The past year has perhaps been no less distinguished than a few preceding years, by Revival of Religion. On large portions of the continent the Spirit been poured out from on high, hundreds of churches have been strengthened, the addition of new converts, and the increased spiritual life among those who have tasted its mercies that the Lord is gracious. Among means that have contributed to such a result, some of the most prominent are, circular letters; pastoral conferences and visitations; Sabbath Schools; catechetical instruction; the labor of Beneficiaries of Education Societies; pastoral visits and free affectionate conversation with individuals of all descriptions, upon their personal character and prospects. May it not be hoped, means which God has so signally blessed, will more generally and more faithfully employed during the year to come? It is absolutely certain, Ministers and Christians have only to awake from their slumbers, & diligently use appointed means in firm reliance on God, to witness a more extensive & powerful revival, than has ever yet blessed the western world. Though many of the churches are watered with the dew from heaven, many others seem to be lying under the same curse as the mountains of Gilboa, receiving neither rain nor rain. And "is there not a cause?" In instances there is an undue confidence reposed in themselves, there is not in other instances an unjustifiable distrust of them, as though they were necessarily to be obtruded into the place of the Holy Spirit, if used at all, or if used with any expectation of their success? We must confess ourselves to be indeed but very superficially acquainted with the state of the Churches, if animation it be not found, that the "Spirit is strained" as much by the backwardness of the zealous use of means, as by the reluctance of others to give them too great importance in affecting the work of reformation. And on this subject, there is a loud call to "searchings of heart, to more abundant prayer and fasting; to more abstinence and humiliation. There is reason to rejoice in the regular increase of christian liberality; zeal that is awakened to send forth one missionary family after another, to attempt the conversion of the heathen; in the forwardness of many, to promote the education of pious youth, for the Gospel ministry; in the general establishment and success of Sabbath Schools; and in the united efforts of all denominations to distribute the Scriptures among all nations; but if while we are cultivating other vineyards, we neglect our own, what excuse shall we render at the bar of God? zeal for missions will not justify profligacy; the distribution of money or of revealed truth, not atone for the sin of neglecting the duties owe at home; multitudes are perishing around for "lack of;" that "knowledge" which we bound to convey to the heathen. If the coming year shall find our readers, in addition to all they are doing for distant nations, more diligently engaged in cultivating personal and family religion—more firmly resolved to give the Lord a till he rain down righteousness upon and around them—more anxious to enjoy all the privileges and comforts of a general Revival,—it will be them the happiest of years.

In closing this volume, it is not necessary to press our own views of the defects that have marked our labors, though we are aware of much imperfection. We are sincerely grateful to our numerous patrons, for the candor they have exercised toward us; to our correspondents for the articles of religious intelligence, and communications on various subjects connected with the

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
FOREIGN.

of Zion, with which they have favored us; and to all those friends who have taken an affectionate interest in the success of our establishment. We hope for continued patronage and assistance, nor will any exertions be wanting on our part to deserve it. Some complaints have been made against the smallness of our type; but it is used in preference to that which is larger, for no other reason than that we are able to give our readers much more matter. It occasions to us several hundred dollars additional expense every year, and gives to our subscribers fully one additional page of religious or literary information weekly. It will always give us pleasure to receive and insert, as promptly as possible, any communications properly prepared, that may be sent to us, having for their object the edification of the church, the conversion of sinners, & the diffusion of the knowledge of Christ. Finally, while entering on the labors and enjoyments of a new year, and mingling the congratulations of friendship in a review of the past, and prospect of the future, it will become all to remember their constant and entire dependence on the Giver of every good and perfect gift; to renew the dedication of their powers to his service, and to look for happiness only in keeping his commandments. Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, & all her paths are paths of peace.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Thirty students in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna. have hopefully experienced a saving change of heart within a few weeks, and many more are anxiously inquiring. The work extends into the Presbyterian Congregation (Mr. Duffield's) and pervades especially among the youth. The first meeting appointed for inquirers, was attended by about sixty persons—it was a solemn time—prayer meetings are crowded—a female praying society that had almost expired, is abundantly refreshed and increased in numbers. May the Lord prosper his work.—A revival has lately commenced in Liberty County, Geo. The Methodist, Baptist & Presbyterian churches are all sharing. Present appearances encourage the hope of its extending through every part of the county.—At Clover Hill, Va. containing perhaps 30 or 40 families, and where all unrighteousness had abounded for many years, the word of the Lord has at length been declared with effect—a church has been planted and about sixty persons profess to have passed from death to life.—The subscriptions to the Theological School in the Diocese of Virginia, have amounted to more than \$10,000 within a few months, through the agency of a single individual, Mr. John Nelson.—A school society in the island of Malta, has under its care about 300 scholars.—The Bangor Theological Institution has 27 students; 3 from Connecticut, 1 from Rhode Island, 6 from Massachusetts, 6 from New Hampshire, 2 from Vermont, and 9 from Maine. It is stated by the Treasurer of this Institution, Mr. Pike, that in the county of Penobscot, of which Bangor is the shire town, there are 27 incorporated towns, and 13 organized plantations—yet only one Congregational Minister is settled, and not more than four of respectable education of all denominations—nor are the adjacent counties better supplied.—The Professors and students frequently held eight or ten religious services on the Sabbath in the villages and new settlements of the vicinity.—The editorial business of the "Presbyterian Magazine" is transferred to the Rev. Dr. Green, late President of Nassau Hall. The publication will henceforward bear the name of "Christian Advocate," and those that contribute to its pages will receive such remuneration as its profits will allow.—The Treasurer of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, received \$24,50, in the month of November; beside a certificate of \$2500 six per cent United States Stock of 1813, from Mrs. Jane Keith, of Charleston, S. C. being the principal sum required for the endowment of a scholarship.—The settlement formed by the American Colonization Society at Cape Mesurado, has received the name of Liberia. Mr. Ashmun since his arrival there, has been dangerously sick, but is recovering when last heard from—his wife, however, had sunk under the pressure of care and the heat of the climate.—The first anniversary of the Charleston Bethel Union, was held on 9th inst. From the Report of the Directors it appeared that prayer meetings had been steadily held on board vessels and at boarding houses, which were well attended—and no instance of improper conduct had occurred; much thankfulness was generally expressed by the seamen for the exertions of the Society. Various resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.—\$1300 have been subscribed within the Presbytery of Georgia for a scholarship in Princeton Theological Seminary, and measures are being devised for increasing it to \$2500.—The Rev. Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, is now on a tour in the middle States, endeavoring to collect funds for the Independent converts of his own nation, as an agent (we suppose) of the American Missionary Society.—The Delaware Christian Repository, which, that not long since the Officers and Soldiers of the United States station at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, subscribed \$500 for the support of a Presbyterian Clergyman who would settle among them, and wrote to three several Clergymen requesting a supply—but no notice was taken of their petition, and no answer returned to them. The receipts of the United Foreign Mission Society, during the months of September, October and November, were \$954, 14.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The amount of receipts from the Treasury, during the month of Nov. was \$109, 88. The issues from the Depository were 4796, Testaments 3607—value, \$4691, 76.

ORDAINED.—At Brunswick, on the 18th inst. ASA MAN, to the pastoral care of the Congregational Church in that place, which has been vacant about 8 years. First prayer by Rev. Mr. Milburn; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Fayson; Prayers by Rev. Mr. Gillet; Charge by Rev. Dr. Packard; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Ellingwood; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Fayson.

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.—The members of the Foreign Mission Society of Maryland and vicinity, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the hall of the Mechanics Bank, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. SAWYER, at the meeting house in the evening—services commencing at 6 o'clock.

Dec. 28, 1832. WM. JONES, Secy.

Irish papers inform that the insurrectionary spirit is manifesting itself in the same way that it did before the rebellion of 1798. The country people are cutting young ash trees for the purpose of making pike handles.—The expedition which sailed from the ports of the United States, with a view to revolutionizing Porto Rico has been completely frustrated. The conspirators on the island, who have been concerned in the plot, have been detected, and one has been executed. The leaders are said to have been imprisoned at Curacao. The Spaniards endeavor to make this a set-off against their piracies.—A Smyrna paper of July 13th, observes, that the account of the war operations on the side of Persia, wears various phases. We have had reports of Turkish success in some quarters; but it appears by the most authentic accounts, that the Persians have obtained some advantages. The probability is, that nothing decisive has been achieved on either side.—7600 persons, travelling to Mecca in a caravan, have been attacked and plundered by the Wahabites, who killed more than half of the pilgrims. It is said that the son of the Viceroy of Egypt, will shortly march against these marauders of the desert.—Accounts from Scio state, that six hundred Greeks from Chios have arrived there, and gone into the country to gather the harvest. The troops of the Aga continue encamped at Campo. Provisions are very scarce, owing to the epidemic fever's raging; 11 Catholics and 76 Greeks have died with it at the French Consulate. The Firm of the Grand Seigneur has been received, declaring that all the Greeks in Scio shall be considered free, & be at liberty to take possession of their lands and effects. The new Governor of the island, it is said, maintains the best order, and has lately executed some Turkish soldiers, who had been guilty of excesses. The number of Latins in Scio have been reduced from 800 to 350.—Accounts from Porto Rico state that a Columbian privateer, captured a Royal Packet, bound from Cadix to Havana, the latter having had her captain killed. The packet sailed in company with a Spanish frigate and ten transports, destined to the relief of St. Juan de los Rios, Vera Cruz.—A letter from Pisa says, that Lord Byron is gone to Genoa for the purpose of embarking for the United States.—The Mermaid, conveyed to England by Captain Edes, was advertised for exhibition at London, on the 16th of October.—A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, published in the London Morning Chronicle, dated Aug. 5th, mentions that the Cape had been visited by terrible hurricanes; Table Bay was covered with wrecks; the country desolated by unceasing torrents of rain; vineyards choked by sand; houses fallen and carried away by rivers.—A Central University is contemplated in Spain, to be opened in November, in the city of Madrid. In this new institution, not less than thirty-five Professorships are established, among which are Professorships of Universal Legislation; of the political and public law of Europe; of Moral and Natural Rights; and of Public and Constitutional Rights.—London papers have been received at Philadelphia to the 28th of October. By these, the success of the Greeks in the Morea and Bay of Napoli were confirmed. Greek reports state that the Turks lost six transports in a naval contest in the Bay of Napoli; that their fleet had taken shelter in Napoli and were in great danger and distress; they likewise declare that the Persians had beaten the Turks in several battles, and after taking their artillery they were joined by Selim Pasha with 15,000 men. The London Morning Chronicle mentions that the Baron Las Cases, son of the Count who attended Bonaparte to St. Helena, had assaulted Sir Hudson Lowe, with a horse-whip, in the street.—Corinth surrendered to the Greeks on the 24th Sept. The Turks still hold Patras and several other strong places in the Morea.—Besides Aleppo, Antioch, Sidon and Alexandrette have been desolated by earthquakes.—No official intelligence has been received from the Congress at Verona, but the *Journal des Debates* has published an article, apparently from authority, in which it was stated that Alexander had announced to the Congress at Verona, his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means to compel the barbarous government of Constantinople to make concessions.—An official bulletin of Morales, dated at Guardia, in Carabaya, Nov. 14, announces, that on the 13th, "at 11 o'clock, at the distance of about a quarter of a league from this point, the enemy offered us battle in numbers, 1200 of infantry & 100 cavalry, all veteran troops of the battalions of Boyaca, Mompos, Antioquia, & 4 companies of Carthagena. They commenced their fire by skirmishing, besides their columns en masse, which gallantly charged ours, and at less than 100 paces our troops charged with the bayonet, and in spite of the terrible fire of the enemy they charged them with extraordinary decision, valor and enthusiasm. Although the shocks were bloody and the resistance great, the rebels were surrounded and completely dispersed, leaving in our hands about 1000 muskets, 800 prisoners, with 36 officers, 100 dead, & 160 wounded, 2 colors and warlike stores. There has also remained in our possession all the baggage of the enemy, from its chief to that of the last soldier. In the midst of so complete a victory, and which will always redound to the honor of our arms, we have to lament the loss of the prudent and brave Col. Don Leon Yturbe, chief of the staff of the army, and the gallant commandant of the battalion of Chasseurs, Gen. Don Josef Geron del Coreo, with 10 officers, 46 soldiers, and 70 wounded."

DOMESTIC.

The Utica, N. Y. Sentinel says that the proprietors of the Utica and Montezuma Passage Boats, on the Erie Canal, have received a dividend of \$86 per share, equal to 156 per cent on the amount of capital employed.—A Mr. Neal is now in New-York exhibiting several rattles snakes, an adder and two wampum snakes. He handles them with perfect indifference; they wind round his limbs, coil round his neck, kiss him, run their heads over his face, and appear to obey his voice. They have not been deprived of their poisonous fangs, are perfectly clean, and shine with glossy brightness. The sight of the most poisonous reptiles thus tame, and perfectly harmless, is truly astonishing.—Samuel Stevens, Jr. Esq. has been elected governor of Maryland, by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives.—A member of the Senate of Pennsylvania has introduced into that body a proposition for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in such manner that the people shall vote for the President, instead of voting for electors.—The Legislature of Missouri has recommended Henry Clay as a candidate for the office of President of the U. S.—A man whose name was John McCall, travelling with his wife and child from Tennessee to North Carolina, was wantonly and without provocation set upon by three villains in the Isle of Wight county, near Norfolk, and shot dead on the spot.—The post at Amelia Island is broken up, and the guns, &c. carried to Savannah.—The Nahant Hotel, near Boston, which was erected last season, is built of stone, 86 feet long, 44 wide, 4 stories high. It contains 58 rooms, and commands a fine view of Boston, Lynn, Marblehead, Chelsea, Cape Anne, and the south shore of Marshfield. Vessels entering or leaving Boston harbor must pass in full view of this building.—A child two years old was burnt to death at Caudandaigna, on the 5th inst. by its cotton clothes taking fire.—Samuel Smith of Maryland, has been elected a Senator of the U. S. States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pickney.—The Bridgeport Courier states that the new Light House at the entrance of Black Rock harbor is now completed, and regularly displays a strong and brilliant light.—An affray took place on the 10th inst. between James Benson of Va. and another person named John McClelland, in which the former was killed.

The City Council has offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of McClelland.—Major James Hamilton, Jr. is chosen a representative to Congress from South Carolina, in the place of Mr. Lowndes, resigned.—A bill has been introduced before the Legislature of Georgia, to establish and endow a public seat of learning for the Education of Females.—The yellow fever having entirely ceased in Louisiana, business is reviving, the absentees returning, and the crops coming in rapidly.—On the 5th inst. two sons of Major C. Leppert, one aged 12 years, and the other 6, were amusing themselves in sliding down a hill in Jewett's City (Conn.), both of them seated in the same sled, and it became unmanageable in the rapidity of its descent, and carried them to an adjacent river, which was partially frozen over. The ice giving way both of the lads were precipitated into the stream, at a spot where the depth was so great that neither could reach bottom. The oldest, in their perilous emergency, caught his brother by one arm, and swam to the edge of the ice, on which, by a great effort, he contrived to place him. A person in the neighborhood, attracted by their cries, came to their assistance, and rescued them from their danger.—The President has nominated Nicholas Biddle, John Conolly, and Charles Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Henry Eckford of New-York, and James L. Hawkins of Baltimore, Directors of the Bank of the United States.—A child in Belfast (Me.) 18 months old, fell into a well 50 feet deep, containing but a foot of water, & was taken out unhurt.—Mr. McDuffie's life is said to be in danger, in consequence of his arm being shattered in the late duel, and his refusal to have it amputated.—Mr. Ellison, Charge d'Affaires from Russia to the United States, and Baron Malie, Secretary of Legation, arrived at Washington on the 17th inst.—The State of Georgia derived a revenue of \$2,400 from its Penitentiary, the past year.—A regular line of steam-boats will commence running between New York and Providence in March next.—The subscriptions in Boston for the widowed mother of the late Lt. Allen, amounted to \$2,000.—On the evening of the 9th inst. the barn of Dr. Richard Briggs, of Worthington, was consumed by fire, together with a yoke of oxen, a cow, 15 or 20 tons of hay, 120 bushels of barley and oats, various farming utensils, &c. Loss 7 or 800 dollars. It is not known how the fire originated; no candle had been carried to the barn that evening.—The store of Mr. Burrill, of Easthampton, was entered by some villain on the night of the 9th inst. and a pocket book containing 60 or 70 dollars in bills, and some valuable papers was taken.—A New York paper states, that more than two thousand bushels of wheat have recently been imported from London to New York, and that 5000 bushels more have been shipped for the same place. This wheat will, it is said, yield a profit of 25 per cent.—Three persons have lately been apprehended in Lexington, Mass., for passing counterfeit money; \$1400 of counterfeit bills were found about Lexington Meeting House.—The Grand Jury of New York have brought the subject of yellow fever before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and recommended that measures be taken to prevent it.

The annual meeting of the Boston Society for religious purposes, will be held in the Old South Vestry, at 6 P. M. of the 24th January, 1833, when the Rev. Mr. Collier will make a report of his ministerial labors during the past year.

N. B. The members of the Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. James Lewis, son of Mr. Thomas L. aged 18; Mrs. Nancy Moore, 68; Luther W. son of Mr. Luther Corey, 21 mo.; Mr. Abel Tompkins, 34, formerly of Little Compton, R. I.; Geo. Grayton, 51; Anna R. Huxford, youngest child of Capt. Henry H. 6 mo.; Mr. Israel Cook, 72; John B. son of Mr. Harvey Bates, 37; 6 mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Benj. C. Phillips, 34; Caroline Brown, 5 mo.; Mr. Charles W. Black, 33; on the 15th inst. Ignatius James Jackson, youngest son of Rev. James Sabine, 3; Capt. Timothy Ware, 44.—In Roxbury, by a loaded wagon passing over his body, Mr. Elisha Murdoch, of Newton, 29; Mr. Thomas Cheney, 38.—In Charlestown, Mr. John Pierpont, 35.—At Leachmere Point, Charlotte Sewall, 8 mo. daughter of Mr. Sewall White.—In West Cambridge, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Samuel Jones, 56.—In Lexington, Mrs. Lydia Pierce, 92.—In Framingham, Mr. Jacob Hemenway, 70.—In Salem, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. William H. Honeycorn, 22; Capt. Joseph Brown, 59.—In Newburyport, widow Joanna Smith, 70; Mrs. Hannah Bray, widow of Mr. Aaron B. 78.—In Nantucket, Friend Jeremiah Austin, 65.—In Beverly, Wm. Burley, Esq. 72.—In Scituate, Mr. Ensign Otis, Jr. 45.—In Haverhill, Miss Sarah Jordan, 70.—In Sturbridge, Mr. Elisha Rice, formerly of Brookfield, 67.—In Oakham, Mrs. Sarah Partridge, 76.—In Hadley, widow Elizabeth Peck, 90.—In Providence, R. I. Mr. Nathaniel Dana, 83.—In Portsmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, 86.—In Manchester, N. H. Samuel Phillips Kidder, Esq. 51.—In Portsmouth, N. H. Joseph Seward, Esq. 73.—For many years Town Clerk.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. Ebenezer Frye, 51.—In Providence, R. I. Capt. Benjamin F. Gordon, 57.—In New Haven, Mr. Thomas Walkley, of Austinburg, Ohio, Member of the Senior Class in Yale College.—In Belfast, Mrs. Temperance Wright, formerly of New Bedford, 53.—In Savannah, Lemuel Glidden, Esq. a native of Maine.—In North Brookfield, the 19th inst. Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Daniel Tucker.—In Dunbarton, N. H. in the family of Rev. Walter Harris, Eliz. Sayles, 12.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the American Education Society, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

ASA EATON, Clerk.

T. H. MILLER.

Printer & Bookbinder—Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H. Receives Subscriptions for the *Missionary Herald*, published monthly; the *Guardian and Sabbath School Repository*, published monthly; *Boston Recorder*, published weekly; the new edition of *Scott's Family Bible*, now printing in Boston—and other valuable works.

He has for sale—all the publications of the New England Tract Society—the *Christian Almanac*, wholesale and retail—a good variety of Religious Books, and a complete assortment of School Books and Stationery, Bibles, Testaments, Children's Books, &c. Sabbath Schools, Libraries, &c. supplied on good terms.

Book and Job printing well executed.—In press and will be published in January, 1833, an Arithmetic Catechism—second Edition—price 20 cts. 2 dollars per doz.—Just published, Questions on the principles of good reading, in the English Reader, 6 1/4 cts., 63 cts. doz.

CHOICE GIFT FOR YOUTH.

JUST received, and for sale by JAMES LORING, Price 63 cents, with a Frontispiece, THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE, manifested in a Faithful Narrative of Real Facts, illustrative of its punishment of vice and reward of virtue; interspersed with Genuine Anecdotes and suitable Reflections.

A CLERGYMAN in the vicinity of Boston would receive two youths to board and instruct. Inquire at this office.

FOR sale, Pew No. 5 in Park-street Church. Payment will be received in West India or English Goods. Inquire of Morison & Williams, Marlboro-street.

The Christian World Unmasked.

CHARLES EVER, No. 51, Cornhill, has just published, price 57 1/2 cents, bound, with a likeness of the Author, *The Christian World Unmasked*, by the Rev. JOHN BERRIDGE, A. M. Vicar of Everton, Eng. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author, Corrected by the Rev. ARNOLD MORSE, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket. RECOMMENDATION.

Pelham, N. H. Sept. 26, 1832.

Dear Sir,—I am much gratified to learn that you are about to publish an improved edition of the *Christian World Unmasked*, by Rev. John Berridge. I have heretofore been much interested in the perusal of this work. I think it one of the best works of the kind to give a thorough and accurate knowledge of the human heart, & assist Christian professors in examining themselves & coming to a conclusion whether they have passed from death to life. It ought to have a very extensive circulation.

Yours, &c. JOHN H. CHURCH.

Also, just published and for sale as above "The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," selected from the papers of the late Arthur Austin, with an elegant Engraved Title Page.—Price \$1 in boards. Dec. 21.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

R. P. & C. Williams, Cornhill Square, Boston, have made arrangements with the publisher of the *Christian Observer*, to supply the subscribers in this part of the country, and have just received No. 7, of vol. 22, for the year 1832, and the preceding number.

As the Boston and New-York editions are now united, they will be published with the utmost regularity, the paper and printing will be much improved, and in these respects will compare with any periodical work in this country. Public patronage to this valuable publication is respectfully solicited.

Conditions.—The *Christian Observer* is issued in 12 monthly numbers and an appendix, making an annual volume of about 900 pages, large octavo page closely printed, price \$4 a year, payable on delivery of the sixth number. Persons disposed to obtain subscribers will be allowed 50 cts. for good names. Dec. 7.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, for August, 1832, just received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Religious Communications.—Presbyter's Appeal on some prevailing Iniquities, continued from page 402.—Family Sermons, No. CLXIV. on Job XIV. 1. On the causes of want of success in the Ministry (continued from p. 333)—Hints to religious Students at College.

Miscellaneous.—Remarks during a Journey thro' North America, continued from page 418.—On purchasing Ecclesiastical Preferments.—Remarks on an execrable Picture.—On the laws against the profanation of the Sabbath.

Review of New Publications.—Holdane's Evidence and Authority of Revelation—Pearson's Life of William Hey, Esq. of Leeds.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.—Great Britain.—New Works.—Extension of Popular Literature—proposed uniform edition of Ancient History.—Royal Academy of Music—United States.—State of Literature.—List of New Publications.

Religious Intelligence.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—Annual Report.—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—Society for building and enlarging Churches.

Vice of Public Affairs.—Foreign, France, Trial of Perton, State of Parties, Debate on Slave Trade.—Spain.—Turkey & Greece.—Domestic: Prorogation of Parliament, His Majesty's Speech, Remarks on the business of the Session, Death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Reflections on the frequency of the crime of Suicide, King's Visit to Scotland, R. P. & C. W. allow 50 cts. for good names, to persons disposed to solicit subscribers. Dec. 21.

Gross D'Ete, Velveteen Hdkfs. &c.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43, Market-st. have just opened, a few pieces of GROSS D'ETE, an elegant article for Pelisses, or Dresses—a large assortment of Velveteen Hdkfs. for the head, some of the most superior quality—1 carton of Zelia Hdkfs. assorted colours.

On hand—figured Poplins; Bombazines; figured Silks; Levantines; Merino raw Silk and Cashmere Long Shaws;—together with an extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Gipsies.

December 21.

LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES.

FIVE hundred Hides Philadelphia Seal Leather; 250 do Horse Hides; 1600 Sheep Skins, 30 dozen Morocco, Linings, Bindings, and Calf Skins; Red Leather, from Tanners in this vicinity; 400 pair Men's and Boy's best thick Boots, warranted equal to any ever offered in this market and calculated for winter wear. Also, an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's fine Boots & Shoes and all kinds of Shipping Shoes, for sale on good terms by JOSIAH HAYDEN and JOSIAH WHEATWRIGHT, under the firm of HAYDEN & WHEATWRIGHT, No. 18, Merchants Row. 2m Dec. 14.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

BY WAY OF WINDING UP THE YEAR.

GRIDLEY & BLAKE will sell the remainder of their fall stock at from 5 to 10 per cent less than their former low prices.—Consisting of Grecian Card Tables, Commodes, &c.; Dining and Pembroke, &c.; Grecian Couches, Sofas, Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Ward Robes, Bedsteads of all kinds, Fancy and Bamboo Chairs, Rocking, &c.; Brass Fire Sets, Looking Glasses, Portable Desks, Rose Blankets, Willard's best Time Pieces, Book Shelves, Fancy Bellows and Brushes, &c.

Also, 3000 lb. Live Geese—Russia Geese, half Down & Common Fowls; 30 Feather Beds and the most extensive assortment of Rich and Common Mahogany that is to be met with in the city. Ware House, No. 20, Cornhill. 4w Dec. 14.

AUCTION PRICES.

FOR sale, at auction prices, the stock of the London Cloth and Hat Warehouse, No 34, Broad-street, (up stairs), consisting of the latest London editions, viz:—Brooks' Gazetteer, \$3.—Buchan's Domestic Medicine, improved to 1831, \$1.—Blair's Lectures 3 v 8 vo, \$3.17.—Burnet's Own time, 4 v 8 vo.—Clark's folio Bible, plates, \$9.—Priestley's Bible, 2v. 4to. plates, \$5.—Cicero's Works, 12 v. \$14.—Ovid, 3 v. \$4.—Cicero's Epistles, 3 v. \$4.—Salust, \$1.50.—Gibbon's Rome, 12 v. 8 vo, \$12.—Goldsmith's Greece, 2 v. 8 vo, \$2.17.—do. Rome 2 v. \$2.17.—Hume and Smollet's England, 13 v. 8 vo, \$17.33.—Johnson's Dictionary, 2 v. 4to. \$12.50.—Foley's Works, 4 v. 8 vo, \$4.17.—Rollin's Ancient History, 8 v. 8 vo, \$11.67.—Robertson's Works, 12 v. 8 vo, \$13.33.

Also—Elegant London and real West of England Cloths and Kerseymeres, black, blue, drab & fashionable colours—French and German Cloths, fashionable colours—84 Coatings, for Ladies' Cloaks, Children's Clothes, and Gentlemen's Morning Coats and Gowns—60 Dress Coats—40 Surtouts and Frock Coats—60 Top Coats, with capes—200 pair Cloth and Kerseymeres Pantaloons—300 Waistcoats, Silk, Valencia and Kerseymeres—water-proof Camblet Coats and Cloaks, 14 to 17—Scotch Plaid Cloaks, \$9.—water-proof Camblets—Scotch Plaid—English Silk Vestings stout Linens—Inch Measures—Patent Thread—Hats \$2.50 to \$7.—elegant Tool Chest—6 cases blue Linen Sewing Silk, &c. December 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JONAS H. KERR, late of West Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, housewright, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
Dec. 16th, 1832. ABRAHAM KIRKMAN, Adm.

MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

A New System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, for the Use of Schools, accompanied with an Atlas, adapted to the work. By JESSE MORSE, D. D. and SIDNEY E. MORSE, A. M. A new Edition—to which is added, besides other important improvements, a Concise System of Ancient Geography; and the Statistics of the United States comport with the late Census. Published by RICHARDSON & LORD, 75, Cornhill, Boston.

The aim of the authors of this work, has been to give such a view of Geography as will leave a deep & abiding impression on the mind. For this purpose each Continent is introduced by describing all the great outlines—the mountain lines—the river lines—and other grand features. The principal points being thus fixed in the mind, the pupil is then led to a particular view of each country. In this part of the Work, instead of a dry catalogue of names, thrown together without reference to any order, a connected view is given of each country—such a view as is calculated to make the study interesting, & at the same time to leave durable impressions. The Work concludes with General Views, containing much valuable information on a great variety of interesting subjects, & calculated, by obliging the student to go over the world again & again, for different purposes, to fix all the important facts more firmly in his memory. The difference both as it regards pleasure and profit, between the study of Geography on this plan, and the common method, can only be felt by those who have experienced both.

To show the value of the whole in the estimation of several much respected gentlemen who have examined it, we annex the following Recommendations.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, "A New Abridgement of the American Universal Geography," by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M. we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labour which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, this work appears to have been entirely re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellency of its arrangement must make it very valuable, not only as a school-book for youth, but as a convenient manual for occasional use to men of reading. The *System of Questions* running through the Work, and the *General Views*, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography. The map of the United States, which is given as a specimen of the proposed Atlas, is executed in a superior style of workmanship.

E. PORTER, L. Woods, J. MURDOCK.

Theological Seminary, Andover, July 19, 1832.

From the Boston Recorder, Sept. 29, 1831.

"Much is promised in this delineation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the Work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed. They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicuity—and nothing inserted which could be omitted, without detracting from the value of the work. What has ever seemed to us a great deficiency in one of the most popular School Geographies now in use, is here supplied—viz. a description of boundaries and rivers. It has been thought by some, better to leave the scholar to settle these points, wholly by maps, without reference to book—but we do not believe the opinion correct, any more than we believe the best method of learning music to be, throwing away the staff. Maps are useful—and even indispensable—but verbal descriptions are equally so.

In another and very important point of view, this work may fairly claim the superiority over all others of the kind, that have fallen under our observation—we allude to its accurate delineation of the moral & religious character of heathen nations, to which its condensed, but distinct statement of the variety and extent of means now in operation to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ. At the present period, information of this kind is essential to the perfection of any system of Geography. Every passing day increases its interest; and it will not be long before the religious features of the earth will command the attention of the Geographer, as a primary, rather than a secondary object.

We were pleased to observe on the map of the United States, in the Atlas accompanying the work, the Missionary stations of Brainerd and Elliot distinctly noticed. And most of the considerable Missionary stations in the Old World, are found mentioned on the maps of the several countries, so far as their size would permit.

The Atlas is very handsomely executed. It is on a scale somewhat larger than is usual in Atlases designed to accompany so small a work.

The whole is evidently "the result of much labour and study," and deserves to be patronized by the public, for the well digested mass of information it furnishes on all the common topics of the Geographer, & particularly for the light it throws on the moral condition of mankind."

From Silliman's Journal of the Arts and Sciences, published at New-Haven.

Notice of Morse's New School Geography and Atlas—Richardson and Lord, Boston. The present edition with much labour and care has been taken into a new draft, and all the modern improvements of importance have been introduced. In this Work the World is represented under three distinct views:—1. An introductory view of each quarter or grand division of the globe. 2. A view of each country in detail. 3. General views, or Recapitulations. The General Views occupy about one third of the Work, and constitute the feature which particularly distinguishes it from former editions, and which gives it a decided preference over other School Geographies. All that is important relating to the population, commerce, literature, religion, &c. of the countries of the world, is here condensed, explained by remarks, and accompanied by questions, so as to render it easy for the youth to understand. The General Views are followed by fifty pages of Questions on the Maps of the Atlas. The Atlas contains 8 Maps, viz. Of the Globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, & the British Islands. These are corrected by the Authors, & are very neatly engraved and colored.

This Compend of School Geography, we understand from the Public Report of the Superintendent of Schools in the state of New-York, has been examined by him, and recommended for general use in the schools throughout that state. So far as our knowledge extends, we think his judgment and decision wise. And that the work will prove extensively beneficial.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Frederick Beasley Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to the senior Editor.

"I have received with pleasure your School Geography and Atlas, and shall recommend in future the use of it, in preference to any I have seen. I think it contains more useful information compressed in a small space, than any other Volume of the kind I have ever met with.

Extract of a Letter to the Senior Author, from Rev. Am. Lyman, dated, Morristown, 17th June, 1832.

"Rev. & Dear Sir,—I have now only just time to say to you, that I have examined your late edition of Geography and Atlas—with much pleasure with it, and immediately introduced it into my Academy. I have since ordered every one that has occasion to get a new Geography, to procure yours, and have determined to make use of no other. I say to you, that I like it better than any other. You have hit the nail on the head. The plan is such as pleases me. Your Atlas is admirable. I have no doubt but that it will go extensively. I recommend it above others wherever I have opportunity."

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FIRE INSURANCE.

THE President and Directors of the MICHIGANS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in Boston, to the public, that their capital stock is *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, is all paid in, and according to law—that they continue to insure against Fire, as expressed in their charters, for sums not exceeding *thirty thousand dollars* on a risk.

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